

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
effect an economy in gas of
30 Per Cent.
And can be readily attached to ordinary Gas-
ometers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with
Artistic shades for Drawing Room and Dining
Room.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU STANDS.
HAND-ETCHED MENU and NAME CARDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPARUEL KEROSEINE.
Very fragrant, safe, perfectly safe oil.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FACTORY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SURVYMAN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
Passenger Ships Supplied.
NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Advertiser," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers' which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1882.

Some months ago, in January last, an influential Chinese deputation waited upon the Hon. W. H. Maber, then administering the Government, to make representations as to the prevalence in this Colony of gambling, sly brothers, and in reference to the hawkers nuisance. It was represented that the hawkers in many cases occupied positions to the detriment of the shopkeepers, who as householders paid high rents and taxes and required protection. They seemed to be, and is, much force in these arguments, and, believing that the deputation represented the opinions of the Chinese community, we felt impelled to urge the desirability of measures being adopted to bring the hawkers more into control and to regulate the traffic in some way. But in any action taken it was of course very necessary that great care should be taken not to inflict unnecessary hardship on a class or, to take away the means of livelihood from a large body of men. This, it appears, has been the effect of a wholesale raid upon the hawkers by the Police. A large number of these men have been thrown out of employment, and they are strongly excited over the matter. An inflammatory speech has been posted in several parts of Taiping-shan stating that a rising will take place to-day, but we have not been able to obtain a copy of this wild document. Various rumours were afloat yesterday, some of them very foolish and others utterly unfounded, but there can be no doubt that the hawkers feel themselves strongly aggrieved. We fear the action of the Police in this case has been rather too sweeping in its operation. That the hawkers are a great nuisance in our streets is a patent fact, but like all other questions this one has two sides to it. These peripatetic gentry carry on the aggregate a very considerable trade and form, indeed, a not unimportant factor of the distributing agency for foreign as well as native goods. In the single article of soap alone they do an extent to that few persons would believe possible. It may be argued that if the hawkers are suppressed their customers will transfer their custom to the shops, but this, by no means follows. When articles are brought to their doors people often buy things they would not think of going to a shop purposely to obtain. In addition to this, the hawkers, we are informed, find a large number of customers amongst the numerous visitors who come to the colony from Canton or elsewhere for a few days only. These visitors, it may be taken for granted, in nine cases out of ten in which they make purchases do so simply because the goods are placed directly before them. The importance of the trade done in this way is not to be estimated by its mere money value; anything that tends to bring foreign goods before the Chinese and to create a taste for them is of consequence, and the trade carried on by the hawkers does this to some extent. The actual money value of the trade, however, we have been given to understand, is not small. The persons interested in it make wholesale purchases in considerable quantities, and one principal hawker may perhaps employ several others to assist in the sale of the wares. Obstructions cannot be allowed in the streets, nor can the hawkers be suffered to have things entirely their own way, but any harsh treatment calculated to materially interfere with their trade is to be deprecated. The storekeepers who pay high rents and taxes do not have the approaches to their doors blocked by stalls, but doubtless there is room for all along in the hawkers' movements are properly regulated. The hawkers, however, should be told at once that threats and inflammatory placards will not tend to advance their interests, but

on the other hand induce the Government to look upon them rather as a dangerous class of persons. Proper representations to the Government by the respectable hawkers made through the appointed channel of communication, the Registrar-General, will, we are sure, receive equal attention to that given to the grievances of the shopkeepers as represented by the deputation in January last.

The Legislative Council will meet at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday next.

The O. & G. steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco on the 5th inst. for Yokohama this port.

The O.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Sister*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the evening of the 21st inst.

The *Jia Shan* announces that the Mikado is about to confer the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum (kikka) on the King of Portugal. The insignia has been despatched to the Minister for Japan in France, who will proceed to Lisbon for the purpose of presenting it to the King.

From the *Morocco* we learn that Messrs. Turner & Co.'s property at Shan-tai has been sold at the rate of £8,000 per acre. This is assessed at £5,500 per acre, although Tl. 36,000, the sale price is about £33,000. The buildings on it certainly do not represent the difference.

The yacht race last Saturday was won by Mr. Nase's *Sundae*, the only other two entries being Dr. Van der Horck's *Suffolk*, and Capt. Houghton's *Osman*. The *Suffolk* had damaged her top-sail before the race, and was beaten by the *Osman*, and the *Osman* won the land at an early part of the race, steadily increased it and won the cup 22 minutes ahead of the *Suffolk*. The *Osman* did not complete the course.

We have received the first number of a new series of the *Japan Weekly Mail*. The paper is a good one, and is well edited by Mr. Fox, and a good deal of the plant was destroyed. After that disaster the paper appeared with a smaller number of pages. We presume the new plant has now arrived, as the paper has been increased to the former number of pages, and the pages have been enlarged. Typographically the get-up is neat and convenient. Elitically, the paper continues on the same lines as before.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 20th May—

EUROPEAN CHINESE.

Monday	50	333
Tuesday	44	27
Wednesday	49	345
Thursday	39	315
Friday	46	336
Saturday	22	175
Sunday	none	none
	245	2,000

Yesterday evening the volunteers assembled in fair number to protest for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday to-morrow, and all the officers were present. The drill was upon the Parade Ground, and was witnessed by many spectators. Major Tripp, at the close, addressed the men, expressing a hope to see a large muster to-morrow, and announcing that the time for mustering will be 5 p.m. instead of 4.30, as stated in the express, at the gun salute of the North Barracks.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 11th last says:—"The steamer *Triumph*, Captain Gauld, left Hongkong at 10 p.m. on the 7th, and had very windy and thick fog throughout; was obliged to go slow for 16 hours. Took the pilot at 9 a.m. last night and was obliged to anchor shortly after on account of foggy weather. Arrived at the Red buoy at 8 a.m. and at 9 a.m. proceeded to Macao." Mr. Fox is to speak to the Admiralty about this. The steamer, the *Osman*, had damaged her top-sail before the race, and was beaten by the *Suffolk*, and the *Suffolk* won the land at an early part of the race, steadily increased it and won the cup 22 minutes ahead of the *Osman*. The *Osman* did not complete the course.

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It will be remembered that on Saturday last the steamer *Osman*, under the command of the Chinese hawker, who had been captured by the steamer *Osman*, was captured by the steamer *Osman*, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Yesterday morning Mr. Holmes (Mars, Stephen & Holmes) made an application for the re-hearing of the case on behalf of the Chinese hawker, and the court adjourned to the 24th inst., or morning of the 25th, and he was given the right of audience. He then adjourned to the 26th inst., and was given the right of audience again on the 27th inst., and so on until the 29th inst., when he was given the right of audience again on the 30th inst., and so on until the 31st inst., when he was given the right of audience again on the 1st inst., and so on until the 2nd inst., and so on until the 3rd inst., and so on until the 4th inst., and so on until the 5th inst., and so on until the 6th inst., and so on until the 7th inst., and so on until the 8th inst., and so on until the 9th inst., and so on until the 10th inst., and so on until the 11th inst., and so on until the 12th inst., and so on until the 13th inst., and so on until the 14th inst., and so on until the 15th inst., and so on until the 16th inst., and so on until the 17th inst., and so on until the 18th inst., and so on until the 19th inst., and so on until the 20th inst., and so on until the 21st inst., and so on until the 22nd inst., and so on until the 23rd inst., and so on 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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 2nd.									
	HRS.	AM.	SHAR.	WAT.	MAR.				
Barometer.....	29.98	74.75	73.22	20.07	10.18	50.04	50.07		
Temperature.....	94.0	93.0	94.0	10.0	7.0	53.5	56.0		
Direction of Wind.....	N	E	S	W	N	NE	SW		
Force of Wind.....	4	5	1	3	2	3	4		
dry Thermometer.....	83.5	92.0	—	—	9.0	69.0	78.0		
Wet Thermometer.....	73.0	77.5	—	—	57.0	60.0	77.0		
Weather.....	Cloudy								
Hour's Rain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cloudy All day.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Barometric level of sea in inches, tenths, and hundredths.									
Temperature, Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.									
Wind force and direction reported every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.									
Force of Wind—Inches of wind reported every half hour, 5 to 6 inches.									
dry Thermometer—Inches of heat reported every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.									
Wet Thermometer—Inches of heat reported every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.									
Rates of First-class Goods—Reduced to 1 per cent. nett per annum from this date.									
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, May 1881.									

INSURANCES.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS on Merchandise by Steamers and Sailing Vessels from Hongkong, China and Japan to all parts of the World.

For Further Information, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 19th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

A. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

FORTUNA ALLEGEMEINE VERBUNDENHEIT GESELLSCHAFT BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... MIL. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND..... MIL. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME..... 18,774%.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

LOCATED FIRST-CLASS RISKS AT 1%, net per Annum, and other IN-

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th March, 1882.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TOM. S. KING, Chairman.

CHU YU CHAN, Esq.

CHING TO CHAN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premiums are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class Goods at 1 per cent. Net premium per Annum.

NOOTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1881.

NOTICE.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 27th March, 1879.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Fire Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office, Hongkong, 12th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMENS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1750.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Hongkong, 7th December, 1882.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS REDUCED to 1 per cent. NETT per annum FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, May 1881.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE.

SUCH PRICES as will bear.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON with ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, May 1881.

INSURANCES.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

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EXTRACTS.

THE DAWN OF SPRING.
With gentle tread, and quiet head,
Comes now the goddess of the Spring.
And spreads around her bower ground
The various gaudies who doth bring;
And on her face we gladly trace
The glorious light of which we sing.

Thrice welcome, Spring! Come while we sing
Thy praises in unmeasured strain;

And with light heart remove the smart.

That rocks our bosom 'tis pain;

And with sweet tongue bid all young

Rehearse the glories of thy reign.

Long have we born the leaden morn,

With heavy skies beset of light;

No dazzling ray to mark the day,

Or make the dreary landscape bright.

Long have we seen, on moon and green,

The cloak of winter—pure and white.

Now all are past. The wintry blast,

That rings its knell in every ear;

The blinding snow, the winds that blow,

Whose wild songs doest thou hear—

All are gone; and softy on

Then comest, Spring; with hope and cheer.

The earth revives the tardive,

Of flow'rs, renews again;

And shock their heads from meadow beds,

And greet the Spring's returning roan;

And gladden songs from feathered throng;

Eloat gently over hill and plain.

The heart again, relieved of pain,

Breath lighter than Winter's sting;

And men rejoice, and load each voice

The beauties of the season sing;

And little feet and faces green;

The dawn of gods, living Spring.

HIRBERT H. ADAMS.

EZA.

At the end of the fourteenth century Eza was sold along with the other territories around Nice, by Louis XI to Amadeus VII.

of Savoy, in whose family it remained, with the exception of a short period of twenty-two years during the French Revolution, down to its cession to France in 1860, as one of the results of the Italian war.

Isolated as is the position of Eza, it has passed through many vicissitudes. Ligurians, Romans, Lombards, Saracens, Genoese, Italians, French have successively owned it, and the breeds which its people have professed have been as varied as their civil history.

The nature-worship of the primitive Ligurians gave place to the paganism of Rome and Egypt; this was supplanted by the Christian faith, which in its turn was uprooted by the Moslem; and finally the crescent was superseded by the cross.

The fragment of the vanquished roof belonging to the ancient Moorish castle, still retaining its smooth plastered surface and crimson fresco from Saracenic times, affords a grateful shade from the noonday sun, which on this exposed plateau beats down with unmitigated heat. It must be somewhat trying to live upon this barren rock, exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, without any tree or bush to modify the temperature.

The people have perceptibly a more swarthy complexion than those of the surrounding district; though how much of this is due to the effect of exposure to the weather, or to the admixture of Saracenic blood, it would be difficult to say. There is hardly any vegetation on the top, with the exception of some tufts of gray rosemary, and tall stems of lilac mallows springing from the crevices of the rock. The view is not extensive as might be expected from such an elevated position. It embraces but a small part of the coast in front, and at the back the sea is but the lofty ridge of Mont Roux.

Nevertheless it presents a charming marine landscape, on which the effects of light and shade are continually changing. Eza, though a remarkable object when it is in the focus of your vision, is usually hid among the surrounding rocks which are higher than itself; and hence is disadvantageously situated for a full view of the coast.

The grand view of the Riviera, which encircles all others, is that which is obtained from the Tide de Cibie, the bold projecting precipice over-hanging Monaco, a short distance beyond Eza.

This magnificent coign of vantage commands the whole coast-line from San Remo to the Maure Mountains above St. Tropez.

From the top of Eza the inland view is especially confined. It is simply that of a long slope between two walls of rock richly cultivated in terraces, and clothed with olive and almond trees, climbing up to the highest part of the Corniche Road, and finally ending in bare grey stone piers. A stream runs down this slope in a series of small pools and waterfalls, nourishing an unusual amount of verdure along its course; but it is often almost dry, and the sound of its trickling waters is hardly heard.

A capital road, fit for carriage, leads up beneath the deep shadow of aged olive to the Corniche Road.

This hollow behind Eza, which must have taken long ages to scoop out by the incessant wearing of the drift upon the stone, is a beautiful oasis amid the white burning rocks around. It contains the field which the inhabitants laboriously cultivate, and upon the produce of which they subsist. The pastoral life of ancient Greece might be reproduced among these olive groves; for hardly anything has been changed by the intervening centuries, and the objects of nature and the modes of life belong to the old classical world and not to the mechanical civilisation of the West. Pan might still be worshipped here; and the white lamp of fawn' or dryad, gleaming among the trees, would be no unexpected sight. But such dreams of the world's youth are put to flight by the stern reality of the old's and wiser years. A church with a fine campanile occupies a level plateau below the castle, from which the rock descends in a steep escarpment, and not only completes the picturesque appearance of the place, but dominates the whole character of the scene. Under its shadow the heart turns away from the outward beauty of nature to the higher inner beauty of self-sacrifice; and the simple natural earth becomes, at once the vestibule of heaven. All the objects around have suggestive lessons, appealing to the deeper things of the human soul; the figures preaching its parable of the withering that awaits all barrenness; the little reading their lesson of a kind and watchful Providence, and illuminating the Sermon on the Mount; the oil lamps nourishing, not for the sake of their own oil, and the oil lamp of the Master, which the oil lamp of the Disciples fed him with the wicks of the oil lamp of the Master.

THE COOL OF THE EVENING.

Sydney Smith was complaining to his friends one day of a young gentleman, who, although many years his junior, was in the habit of addressing him by his Christian name, a privilege which, as Sydney remarked,

he only allowed his most intimate friends.

Shortly after, the young gentleman in question entered the room, and, familiarly addressing Smith as "Sydney," inquired

how he thought of passing the day. "For my part," he added, "the Archibishop of Canterbury (the then Dr. Howley) has often invited me to pay him a visit at Addington Park, and I shall drive down and return in the cool of the evening." "Ah!" said Smith, with a smile on his face that his friends well understood, "then let me give you a word of advice. I know something of the Archibishop; he is a very excellent man, but proud; don't you call him William, he might not like it." A roar of laughter followed this significant speech, and as the disconcerted youth left the room, Sydney Smith turned round and quietly remarked, "I think we have settled the 'cool of the evening' at last."

LADY SET ON FIRE BY THE SUN.
A correspondent of *Nature* mentions a case illustrative of one way in which fires may arise. One fine morning recently two ladies were standing together in a drawing-room when smoke was observed to arise from the dress of one of them. The phenomenon was found to be due to ignition by the solar rays focussed on the dress by a gryphoscope which stood on the table.

THE SLANG OF THE RACE-COURSE.

The last and least honourable source from which our new words spring is the down-right slang of the racecourse and the temples where the spot until converts from Phrygia and other parts of Asia Minor—the region from which the Isis worship had been introduced by the Romans—began to propagate the Christian faith in the Jewish settlements that had been forged along the shores of Provence. In the time of Nero, St. Barnabas and afterwards St. Nazarius, and later still St. Bassus and his successor St. Pons, whose monastery stands upon the scene of his martyrdom in the valley of the Paglione, proclaimed the Gospel at Nîmes; while St. Devote, the patron saint of Monaco, suffered for Christ during the persecution of Diocletian. We may well suppose that the truth was nobly witnessed to by these martyrs who, even many years had passed away, were established among the towns and villages of Liguria, and be expressed in sacred institutions. A Christian church has been in Eza from a very early period. The present building is only the renovation of a much older one. On either side of the principal door are stones with carvings and inscriptions that belonged to the original pagan temple. The "open secret" of the universe is more inconceivable and unexplainable than the veiled secret. And Eza, too, like the name which it bears, when we have penetrated into the heart of the village, and stood on its ark, remains a mystery to us; but one that, when we look back upon it, like a sunset cloud, becomes golden with the light of memory.

Macmillan's Magazine.

EASY-GOING LIGHTNING.

The Times is in a review of a work on electricity, says a chapter which embraces electrical phenomena, contains a very clear account of the varieties of lightning, and among these of one which many readers will be fond of for the first time—namely, globular lightning. This is so rare that some physicians "doubt the possibility of its existence;" but Mr. Scott thinks that the occurrence of globular lightning is perfectly well established by instances which he proceeds to quote at length. It has not yet been explained if it has not yet been reproduced by electrical machines. "It manifests itself as a luminous sphere, varying in diameter from a few inches to over two or three feet. It moves very slowly, and remains visible for several seconds, or even minutes, generally at last exploding with great violence. Numerous instances of this phenomenon are on record. Arago, in his Meteorological Essays, cites several reports of it. In one case, at Milan, in 1841, one of these globes moved along a street so slowly that the spectators walked after it to watch it, and the navigator saw it from a window and then ran downstairs and saw it for three minutes before it struck the cross on a church steeple, and disappeared. Again, a Madame Espeut in Paris, states that she saw a ball or globe descending from the sky very like the moon when it appears augmented in size. While she was watching it a terrible explosion burst under the envelope and there darted from it 10 or 12 zigzag lightnings which shot in all directions; one of these struck a neighbouring house, where it made a hole in the wall as a cannon ball might have done. The phenomenon lasted about a minute." Besides these instances, neither of which appears at first sight, to rest upon unimpeachable testimony, there is an account of a ball of fire seen by Dr. Tripe, which apparently ascended from the ground behind some houses, and, at first rising slowly, soon acquired very rapid motion, and ultimately started off at a right angle towards the west, making three zigzags before it entered a dark cloud. At all events, one night early in the past month a body of determined men, armed and masked, entered the gaol in which he was confined, overpowered the keeper, and secured the keys. Going into the cell of the doomed man, who was in bed at the time, they shackled his hands behind his back, placed one end of a rope round his neck and the other end over the upper end of the iron railing, and then with a united pull jerked him out of bed into the next world.

GETTING EVEN WITH THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."

He came in and took a chair, and as soon as he had seated out, he began talking to us about the big freeze in 1832, when all the trees on Buffalo Bayou broke down with ice. After he had almost persuaded us that the freezing weather we had just had was incomparable with that he had gone through, we asked him—"Colonel, do you remember the time that the Thames was frozen over three feet thick, and it snowed forty days without stopping?" "Remember it? I should say I did. That was the year me and Sam Houston came to Texas together. We had a bottle of pure whisky, but it froze solid. We broke the bottle and chipped off our drinks with a hatchet." "Do you remember when the Adriatic was frozen over, and the icebergs were moving?" "I'm a riding man yet, only eighty-three, this spring," said the Colonel, the only time the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over, was in the year A.D. 495, so you must be mistaken in your age. You must be nearly 1475 years old." The old man said it was astonishing how they illuminate the text in a remarkable degree. It is, however, in the chapter headings and vignettes that the best work is to be looked for, and that the culmination already referred to, the advance already described, will be discovered. In these rapid and sparkling little sketches it is that the artist is nearest nature. They are full of movement and character, with enough of picturesque and fantasy; they set forth a great deal of intelligent observation; they are the record of an impression in strong, perhaps, language, the abundant strophes and highways, are certainly the best in Dow's work. They are Spanish in type, they are spirited and fanciful enough to be suggestive of mystery and adventure; from certain points of view they illuminate the text in a remarkable degree. It is, however, in the chapter headings and vignettes that the best work is to be looked for, and that the culmination already referred to, the advance already described, will be discovered. In these rapid and sparkling little sketches it is that the artist is nearest nature. They are full of movement and character, with enough of

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